

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1890.

Chatham Railroad Bonds.

We learn that the issue of the Two Millions of Bonds in aid of the Chatham Railroad, granted by the Legislature, has been stopped by a writ of injunction.

Since writing the above we find some particulars in the Raleigh Sentinel, which we publish under our "State News" head.

The New Year.

To-day ushers in the New Year. For nearly four years the Southern people have struggled on, hoping each would bring a return of fraternal feeling and national justice. To-day they begin the New Year under political auspices more unpromising than at any future period in their history, relieved only by the assured power of their endurance.

Materially also, our condition is not much improved. While many look with hope, with earnest energy, to the future, many others are desponding. From the far South hopeful voices reach us—our sister, South Carolina, sends us words of cheer, but for ourselves, we fear renewed prosperity is yet in the uncertain future. Our State Government is in the hands of men who regard only their own selfish purposes, and its material welfare is being sacrificed to satisfy personal ends. Politically and materially our condition is far from being prosperous.

We are glad to believe, however, that the determination of our noble people is undaunted; their energies still active, and their purpose to succeed unconquered and unconquerable. They enter upon the stern duties of the present year as they did those of the past, determined to deserve success. Heaven has blessed their labors more abundantly than during the year previous, and they begin the labors of the present year with more hope and more vigor. Bowed in humble submission to the wise and beneficent decrees of the Almighty, our heart-felt prayers ascend on high to the giver of all good for a continuance of His blessings during the year just begun, to our people and country.

Governor Holden and the Railroads.

There seems to be a misapprehension as to the powers of the Governor over the Railroads in which the State has an interest. The Governor is limited by the Charter of the Corporations and by the law. He appoints Directors and provides, and there his power ceases. It is neither his duty nor his right to interfere in the details of the running of the roads. Whatever opinion he may have on the subject, he has no authority to regulate freight or to prescribe the terms on which certain Railroad Companies shall operate with or against each other.

A little reflection will make this plain to the commonest understanding. It is, therefore, neither fair nor just to involve Gov. Holden in controversies between corporations of the kind referred to.—Raleigh Standard.

The above is the theory upon which the Legislature acted in giving these Railroad appointments to the Governor, but in practice the above extract is silly balderdash. Governor Holden is as much responsible for the conduct of his Railroad appointments as for any other which he has made. While all previous Governors appointed Directors, doubtless with a view to the election of a preferred individual to the Presidency, they were made with consideration for the welfare of the road, both in the character and capacity of the appointees. Political considerations, indeed, had their natural influence in the selections, but were never permitted to outweigh questions of fitness and capacity.

It may be true that Governor Holden does not interfere with the schedules and tariffs of the North Carolina Railroad, but he is responsible for them in having conferred upon a man the office of President who is entirely incompetent to discharge the duties by reason of his education, experience and association. It would be as ridiculous as it would be false to say that the Governor is not immediately responsible for the election of Smith to the Presidency of that Railroad, for it was known as well before the election as afterwards that he was the Governor's man. Men were appointed Directors with that knowledge.

President Smith may be running his road with a view to make ten thousand Railroad votes, as he has alleged was his purpose, and in accordance with the orders under which he acted, but we believe he is sacrificing the welfare of the road, of the State, and of the people. His determination to charge local rates upon all goods passing over the eastern section of his road, between Raleigh and Goldsboro, is not only prejudicial to the interests of Wilmington and Newbern, but injurious to many business operations in the upper portions of the State. The same causes which drive the people of the interior from our markets exclude us from theirs. We feel the effect of this proscription. Desiring to patronize our own manufacturers we have purchased all of the paper upon which the DAILY and WEEKLY JOURNAL is printed from mills in our own State, while we could possibly have done better in Northern markets. The increase of rates of freight upon the North Carolina Railroad, if persisted in, compels us in self-defense to purchase elsewhere. The same is true of other branches of industry.—Our own people are thus robbed of the fruits of their labor and enterprise by the prejudices, malignity and ignorance of Governor Holden's appointees.

The State's Interest in Public Works.

We published yesterday an article from the Raleigh Sentinel, calling attention to the fact that a "Ring" already exists to sell the State's interest in her public works, and appealing to the people in every county in the State to hold public meetings and send specially to the Legislature petitions and remonstrances against such action. We heartily concur in this view, being the only and last resort left to our people against the wicked and corrupt action of the Legislature. The assurance of our cotemporary that such a "Ring" exists is confirmation of what we have been reliably advised. And we firmly believe that, unless thwarted by some positive action of the people, in less than a twelve-month much the larger part, if not the entire, interest of the State in her works of internal improvements will be in the hands of the

corrupt men in and out of the Legislature, who are now engaged in manipulating the various schemes to run the State in debt beyond the ability of her people to meet the accruing interest. Even now parties are in New York to borrow money to meet the three hundred thousand dollars due on yesterday, and when even larger sums are to be paid in April and July, without any available means of obtaining it except by a mortgage and sale of stocks, it is evident what must be the result of such financing.

If there was a disposition to curtail our expenses; if our financial affairs were economically and judiciously managed; if prudence and patriotism actuated our officials; even if honest intelligence and experience controlled affairs, we might hope for ultimate relief from our financial embarrassments. But when we see expenses and appropriations multiplied; when we know that plunderers and thieves are robbing our Treasury, we despair of any favorable ending to these troubles.

This is an emergency in which the people should act, and at once. Let them at least place a bold and manly protest against this sinful abuse of the public trust; let them wash their hands of the crime of reprobation into which we are being rapidly forced. We tell the people of North Carolina that the early sale of the interest of the State in her railroads is contemplated, and if they look on in silence they will assuredly be swindled out of this rich inheritance. "Let the popular will be known."

Tricks of Trade.
The New York World, with commendable energy and with startling accuracy, is engaged in exposing the shortcomings of the retail dealers in the city of New York. The adulterations in all articles of food and drink, and the short weights and measures are of the most alarming character. In the most necessary articles of family use the adulterations and dishonest weights are most common. The poison which is carried into the system is a matter of serious concern, while the tax upon the laboring classes imposed by false weights is most grievous.

The World's commissioner first visited the provision and grocery stores, and next the retail liquor saloons. Other departments of business will undergo investigation. The result of the liquor investigations should be printed by our temperance societies as the most powerful argument against the use of liquors which could be made. The adulterations in the first-class houses are astonishing, while those in the ordinary "gin shops" amount to poison.

We trust the World will continue its investigations, as they must prove most wholesome to that city, and to the entire country.

Baltimore.
We are glad to know of the remarkably rapid increase in the population, wealth and business of the City of Baltimore, and especially pleased to learn that the partiality and gratitude of the Southern people is regarded as the chief cause of this growth.

Our people cannot do too much for Baltimore, for in our hour of trial and danger, she did not desert us, and it is a matter of sincere pleasure that we learn they remember the noble conduct of the people of that city.

The population has increased from 25,614 in 1850, to 212,418 in 1880. The present population is estimated at upwards of 400,000, while the city limits has extended about one-fourth since the war.

Speaking of this remarkable and gratifying increase, the Gazette says:

Most of this increase of population comes from the South. There are thousands of Southerners here working away at professions, devoting themselves to business, engaged in trade or employed in mechanical arts, men who have come here to find their livelihood, and to earn their daily bread; men who have been attracted hither by the kind-heartedness, the generous hospitality of the citizens of Baltimore; who have brought their wives and their children with them to seek a new home, where poverty and misfortune are not looked upon as disgrace, and where gold is not the only passport to position. In years to come, when the days of tribulation have passed, and when the Southern people are again free, they will not be ashamed to feel that they reaped an honest reward by being true to the duty which they assumed to relieve, and to openhanded liberality, sufferings which it was not their lot to share. The name of many a citizen of Baltimore is today a household word in the South, and in Virginia and the Carolinas and in other Southern States, Southern men, settled in Baltimore, are constantly traveling in and passing on the South, and to some extent the Baltimore market and influencing trade to it. It is to its Southern sympathies that Baltimore in a great measure owes its increase and to some extent its prosperity. Baltimore has dealt liberally and she is repaid largely; and in her unselfish action she has taken the best means to publish widely the great advantages which she offers as a market to a very large and important portion of the country.

COTTON AND ITS MANUFACTURE.

Cotton Raising.—The "Cotton Lords of New England." The Augusta, (Ga.) Factory and its Companion of Operations.—What the South Needs.—Fluctuations in the Price of Cotton.

The New York Times, in a late issue, comments upon an article on "Cotton Manufacturing as a Southern Raising," which appeared in a Nashville paper, from which it appears that cotton mills in the South are, even now, paying dividends "which would elude the avaricious cravings of Shylock himself." In discussing this important subject there are many stubborn facts and solid figures to deal with, and the vital question involved is, whether cotton manufacturing may not produce more profit than raising the staple itself. We quote from the Times:

A SOUTHERN COTTON FACTORY.

We have before us the report of William E. Jackson, President of the Augusta (Ga.) Cotton Manufacturing Company, showing the operations of that corporation for the first six months of the present year. It has been sent to the writer obviously to elicit long and a comparison of operations in New England to a comparison of operations; and we will give it the benefit of its showing. The gross earnings for the past six months, ending June 30, have been \$135,510 65; interest received, \$3,921 65. Total, \$139,432 30. From which is deducted expenses, taxes, &c., \$81,588 16; leaving as net profits, \$57,844 14. From which two dividends of five per cent. each, amounting to \$6,980.00 have been paid, enabling the company to carry to the credit of profit and loss account \$47,864 14, making the amount now to the credit of that account, \$224,798 22. Good manufacturing from December 14, 1867, to June 13, 1868: Pounds, 1,184,845; pieces, 98,348; yards, 3,888,301.

Cotton consumed, lbs., 1,362,571

Average cost of cotton, per lb., 18c. 49

Average yards per lb., 38.8

Number of looms running, 605

Number of hands employed, 607

Aggregate wages paid, \$57,844 14

Aggregate sales, \$519,966 01

Since the war, or from June 13, 1865, to June 30, 1868, the company has added to its machinery by \$92,686 76, and paid to its stockholders the sum of \$500,000, besides adding to its surplus account \$124,052 67, thereby swelling that fund to \$224,798 22. And this, it is claimed, is the result of but \$60,000 capital. The gold cash value of the company's property on the 30th of last June was \$900,000, irrespective of the \$224,798 22.

During the same time the company have: Bales goods, made, 23,545; aggregate sales, \$1,765,310; 80 aggregate wages paid, \$622,280 15; average yards per lb., per day, 45 90-100; average number of hands employed, 578. Production for three years: Pounds, 6,261,655; pieces, 528,114; yards, 20,945,918.

The Augusta Factory property was purchased ten years ago of the city, for \$140,000, on ten years credit, the purchasers paying in, as commercial capital, \$60,000. Since the purchase, the entire property has been paid for, new machinery has been bought, and the capital invested in the \$400,000 by the addition of a portion of the surplus, regular dividends having been paid in the meantime. During the war, the dividends of this company were enormous. After examining all the facts, a Nashville paper asks, in all earnestness, "whether cotton manufacturing companies north of Mason and Dixon's line may not be safely challenged to make such a showing? We do challenge any and all of them to a comparison of operations. Let the cotton lands of New England look—not to their laurels, but to their pockets; for there is no need of any statistical proof to show that the cotton lands of the South, and the South, expend but half the labor and resources in helping ourselves which we now devote to enriching those who are our bitterest political persecutors, a decade will not have passed before our industrial independence will have become an accomplished fact."

"WHAT ANSWER?"
The Augusta Cotton Factory is an exception. Its success has been wonderful. We know of nothing like it in the history of cotton manufacturing. But it is obvious that the success of its success is not a fair criterion by which to come to the conclusion that cotton can be manufactured at the South, during the next generation, cheaper than it can be at the North. Within the past five years we know of cotton mills in New England that have failed, while there are others that have paid for themselves twice over, besides affording fat dividends. The success of the Augusta establishment is due entirely to skillful management. Its President is one of the best business men in the country, and its Superintendent is equally as capable. If we are not mistaken they are both Northern men, and they are the only ones they have infused rank into all their operations. The goods of the Augusta factory command from one-half per cent. to one and one-half per cent. more per yard than those of other similar mills. The best of stock is used, because its buyers are right at home in the market, and they always take advantage of the prices; but they are not more shrewd than some of our Northern buyers have been.—During the war, when the Augusta mill was using cotton which cost eighteen cents per pound, there were several mills in New England that had a six month's supply at the same price.

By comparison, the Augusta factory is an isolated one, so far as the cotton mills of the South are concerned. The testimony of many of its manufacturers shows that the dividends of the cotton mills are generally small, and that during the past three years many of them have passed their small dividends.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SOUTH TO COTTON MANUFACTURE.

No one will pretend to dispute the fact that certain sections of the South offer special advantages for the manufacture of cotton. They have climate and wages in their favor. For three months in the year the total cost of fuel is less than one-tenth of a cent per pound on manufacturers of those months, and as to wages, land is cheap, and the manufacturer is enabled to give each family of operatives a large garden, large enough to enable them to raise their year's supply of vegetables. Wages are consequently low. There is no matter of freights. The Southern manufacturer can save the freight on bagging, rope and waste, and can also save the waste to local paper mills at equal rates of prices. If the freight on one bale of cotton from Charleston to New York is two dollars and fifty cents, for instance, on yarn, worth say one dollar and twenty cents a bale, it is only sixty cents, there would be a difference of about one and a half per cent. on the value, providing the cotton was worth eighty dollars. The Southern manufacturer, too, purchases of the producer or his agent, thus avoiding commissions, brokerage and other charges paid by Northern mills.

WHAT THE SOUTH WANTS.

Just what the South needs more than anything else is capital and skilled labor. The time is not yet come when a Lowell or a Manchester can be taken up bodily and set down along side any of the splendid water-powers of the Southern States. The people of the South cannot realize in a few years the success which has taken New England a generation of years to achieve. The South has cotton at its door, with abundance of white labor imploring employment; it has some of the best water-powers in the world, and enough to run all the spindles of the century. But the South is impoverished, and it wants the skill and the capital of the Northern States to make the advantages of the South apparent. The planter wants money, and the manufacturer wants money, and until the capital of the North comes to the help of the South, cotton will be manufactured cheaper at the North than at the South. The influence of the North is in the South, and it is to do with the development of cotton manufacturing. The Yankee, who for years has made himself sharp by delving in the keen atmosphere of the higher latitudes, has naturally more aptitude for making money and "pushing things" than the man accustomed to the climate which would be a man of his ambition, and degrades all his disposition for thrift. Under the present condition of things, the Northern capitalist does not feel safe to invest in cotton manufacturing at the South, and not until "peace" is fully established, will he make a movement in that direction. In short, the South needs the money, the skill and the capital of the North to make its own opinions as freely there as he can in New York or Massachusetts, then will there be plenty of money by the side of the water-powers of the South, and the Northern manufacturer will find in the Southern manufacturer an able rival.

FLUCTUATIONS IN THE PRICE OF COTTON.

A table showing the fluctuations in value of cotton, from April, 1861, to June, 1868, inclusive, has been prepared for the Association of Cotton Planters and Manufacturers. We give the average for each year in the United States and in England, including the value of 4-4 bleached cottons:

Gold average Cotton in Cotton in 4-4 Bleached in U. S.	U. S.	England.
1861.....	19 1/2	11 1/2
1862.....	19 1/2	11 1/2
1863.....	19 1/2	11 1/2
1864.....	19 1/2	11 1/2
1865.....	19 1/2	11 1/2
1866.....	19 1/2	11 1/2
1867.....	19 1/2	11 1/2
1868.....	19 1/2	11 1/2

From January to June.

For the Journal.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND OBJECTS.
Section 1. This Society shall be called the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. Its objects shall be the promotion of Agriculture, Commerce and the Mechanic Arts, in the section of country of which Wilmington is the commercial centre.

ARTICLE II.

THE OFFICERS.

Section 1. The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, three Vice Presidents, three Recording Secretaries, a Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee.

Sec. 2. The President, Vice Presidents, Secretaries and Treasurer, shall respectively discharge the duties indicated by their titles.

Sec. 3. The President, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, shall call special meetings of the Society upon application in writing of any five members, and with the concurrence of this committee, shall fill vacated offices until the next meeting of the Society.

Sec. 4. The Executive Committee shall consist of five members. It shall be the duty of this committee to provide a suitable place for holding the meetings of the Society, and all claims upon the Society before a settlement of the same by the Treasurer, and discharge such other duties as may be imposed upon them by the Society from time to time, as provided in the By-Laws.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERS.

Sec. 1. The members of this Society shall consist of such persons as shall be present at the adoption of this Constitution, and who shall enroll their names and pay their initiation fee, and who shall be members as shall thereafter be admitted.

Sec. 2. New members may be admitted by a two-thirds vote of the members present, and upon the payment of the initiation fee shall be entitled to the privileges of membership.

ARTICLE IV.

MEETINGS.

Sec. 1. The regular meetings of this Society shall be held in the city of Wilmington, at such times as may be designated in the By-Laws.

Sec. 2. One-fifth of the members enrolled shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE V.

ELECTIONS.

All elections of officers shall be by ballot, and a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice.

ARTICLE VI.

FUNDS.

Whenever it shall be necessary funds for defraying the current expenses of the Society shall be raised by assessments on the members. But assessments for premiums for the purchase or improvement of real estate or other extraordinary expenses, shall be binding only on those who shall, in writing, signify their consent to be assessed. Members dissenting from an assessment shall thereby be defrayed from any of the benefits there arising.

ARTICLE VII.

BY-LAWS.

By-laws for the government of the Society and for advancing its purposes, not inconsistent with this Constitution, may, from time to time, be made, altered or amended or abolished by a majority of the members present.

ARTICLE VIII.

AMENDMENTS.

Every proposal to alter this Constitution must be submitted in writing, and may be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members present. But should objection be made, it shall lie over until the next meeting of the Society, when it shall require for its adoption a two-thirds vote of those present.

ARTICLE IX.

EXPERIMENTS.

Each member of the Society engaged in agriculture or the mechanic arts, shall make annually one experiment at least, calculated to throw light on some important question in agriculture and mechanism, and report the same to the Society, under penalty of expulsion from the Society, or mechanical inactivity, and each member not so engaged shall contribute to a fund which shall be awarded by the Executive committee to those who excel in the experiments provided for in this Article.

BY-LAWS.

1. The initiation fee is hereby fixed at one dollar.

2. The regular meetings of this Society shall be held semi-annually, the time to be designated by the Executive committee.

3. The Executive committee are hereby required to secure annually, if practicable, an address before the Society by some suitable person.

4. The following Standing committees shall be appointed by the President, which shall continue during his term of office:

First—A committee on Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

Second—A committee on Fair and Grounds.

Third—A committee on Premiums.

Fourth—A committee on Manures.

Fifth—A committee on Ways and Means.

Sixth—A committee on Experiments and Investigations.

Seventh—A committee on Agricultural and General Education.

Eighth—A committee on Labor and Emigration.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

Dr. A. E. Wright, Thos. Colville and Col. B. R. Moore.

COMMITTEE ON FAIR AND FAIR GROUNDS.

Henry Nutt, Dr. H. H. Robinson and L. A. Hart.

COMMITTEE ON PREMIUMS.

Hon. S. J. Person, Hon. R. S. French and O. G. Parsley, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON MANURES.

Hon. R. B. Bridges, Donald MacRae and Donald McMillan, Esq.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

J. E. Lippitt, Esq., Col. Roger Moore, Col. J. W. Atkinson.

COMMITTEE ON EXPERIMENTS AND INVESTIGATIONS.

Col. Jos. S. Calhoun, L. Froelich, Esq., Thos. E. Roberts, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL EDUCATION.

Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Gen. Colston and Gen. R. Ransom.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND EMIGRATION.

Dr. A. J. DeRosier, Henry Nutt, Esq., and Alfred Martin, Esq.

No Negroes.

The Army Reunion at Chicago admitted no negroes, though Greeley says the "colored troops fought nobly."

Beverly Tucker is keeping a hotel.

Czar Alexander is having locomotives made to run on ice.

Miss Cara Nelly Le Vert, the daughter of Madame Le Vert, New York, last Wednesday evening, to a Mr. Beale, of Georgia. It is said that an elegant turquoise had been prepared for the bride, and that she was to wear the same. She has been wearing a beautiful white muslin robe, wrought by her sister in the South, and to do honor to this affectionate fidelity, the costly preparations were laid aside and the bride chose to wear the dress loving fingers had prepared for her.

Book Notice.

DOLORS.—A Novel—by BENJ. ROBINSON.

The author of this work, most of our readers will remember, was for some months editor of the Daily Dispatch published in this city. His writings were then marked by a fluency and interesting style which have found more complete development in the task of novel writing.—"Dolors," his first work, at once impresses the careful reader with the author's capacity for this style of writing. He has thrown into it many feelings and emotions peculiar to our section, and none the less dear because of this fact. With admirable tact he manages to keep up the interest of the reader from beginning to end. His characters, though probably drawn from life, some of which might in part be recognized, are very highly colored, and in some features a little unnatural. The reader is at times not altogether pleased at the doctrines of infidelity held to by the hero of the work, but these are not brought too strikingly forward to become decidedly obnoxious. The plot is well handled and successfully conducted. The tale is one, as the author first advised the public, of "disappointment and distress," but he has luckily added a postscript with a happy termination, making the reader much more satisfied with himself, the work and, what is more, the author.

The sojourn of Capt. Robinson in New York proved of great benefit to him in writing this work, inasmuch as he was enabled to portray the scenes and vicissitudes in the life of his hero in that great metropolis with a distinctness and effect which truth and experience can only give. We take pleasure in expressing the pleasure which a perusal of this work has given us, and feel sure that all who read it will find it equally interesting. We know that it will meet with a favorable reception, because it is meritorious. The author should certainly be encouraged to try again. He has peculiar aptness for this style of writing.

MORTUARY STATISTICS.—After considerable trouble, we have been enabled to compile for the benefit of our readers, and as a matter of record, the number of interments in the Cemeteries of this city, showing the mortality among both whites and blacks during the past year, together with a statement of diseases:

White Cemetery (white).—Died of consumption, 19; typhoid fever, 5; diarrhoea, 2; cholera morbus, 1; spasms, 4; brain fever, 1; inflammation of the bowels, 2; pneumonia, 3; typhoid pneumonia, 3; epilepsy, 3; lock-jaw, 1; nervous affection, 1; congestive chill, 4; childbed, 2; lung disease, 1; abdominal tumor, 1; still born, 5; marasmus, 1; erysipelas, 1; discultery, 2; paralysis, 2; dyspepsia, 1; lingering illness, 1; inflammation of the brain, 3; congestion of the brain, 1; fevers, 2; acute meningitis, 1; typhoid dysentery, 1; nervous fever, 1; cholera infantum, 1; cerebral of congestion, 1; booping cough, 1; sunstroke, 1; atelectasis, 1; teething, 1; hemorrhage of the bowels, 1; gastro enteritis, 1; meningitis, 1; convulsions, 1; bowel disease, 1; dropsy and heart disease, 1; fever and ague, 1; suicide, 2; typhoid diarrhoea, 1; heart disease, 2; cancer, 1; old age, 1; diseases not stated, 17—total 115.

Pine Forest Cemetery (colored).—There has been no regular record kept of the diseases of which the persons interred in this Cemetery died, so we are enabled to give only the number, which for the year amounts to 167. In the recapitulation below we give the number of both whites and blacks interred during each month of the year.

RECAPITULATION.
January, 10; February, 17; March, 22; April, 15; May, 30; June, 29; July, 27; August, 25; September, 33; October, 32; November, 27; December, 15—total 282.

HYMEN'S WORK.—MARRIAGES DURING THE PAST YEAR.—We append below the apparent result of the year's wooing, showing the number of marriages which have taken place in our city in 1868. This estimate is compiled from our monthly reports, taken from the records in the office of the Registrar of Deeds:

	WHITES.	BLACKS.	TOTAL.
January.....	17	17	34
February.....	11	19	30
March.....	4	32	36
April.....	11	21	32
May.....	6	21	27
June.....	14	9	23
July.....	6	23	29
August.....	7	16	23
September.....	11	13	24
October.....	13	23	36
November.....	15	31	46
December.....	10	89	99
Total.....	135	264	399